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21 July 1966

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chief, Soviet Internal Affairs Branch, OCI  
SUBJECT: Excerpts of Material from SB/S/CA Operations

1. Attached are excerpts of material acquired as a result of certain SB/S/CA operations. Your comments on the usefulness of this material or any suggestions concerning further requirements will be appreciated.

2. This material is for your background use only. Any further dissemination should be cleared beforehand with SB/RR.

C  
Acting Chief, SB/S/CA

Attachments: as stated, herewith

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1 CC - SB/S/CA ( )

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
SOURCES METHOD EXEMPTION 3B2B  
NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT  
DATE 2007

GROUP 1  
Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

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POLITICAL

1. Source: Soviet female citizen who emigrated from the Ukrainian SSR to the West in the Spring of 1966

Date: April 1966

Source told about the arrests of the two Soviet Ukrainian critics, Ivan Svitlychny and Ivan Dzyuba, in Kiev. There were more individuals arrested, according to the source, although she did not know the names of the individuals. Previous to his arrest, Dzyuba had written a 40-page letter to Soviet authorities protesting the arrest of his colleagues. The prisons located on Kazymyrsky Street and Lonsky Street in Lvov are full. Source said she had read Vasyl' Symonenko's book, Vyno z Troyand (Wine from Roses), although his works now are forbidden in the UKSSR.

2. Source: As above. Same date.

Many individuals who had been resettled from Lvov to other parts of the Soviet Union frequently made good money in their new locations and had no desire to return home. Some who had come back to Lvov soon returned to their areas of resettlement because job opportunities in Lvov were not as good. There are many people in Lvov who have been resettled from eastern areas of the Soviet Union. These people receive better treatment from the authorities than do old-time Lvovians. They

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are frequently given special vocational training in order to have them qualify for better jobs. Sometimes they arrive with falsified certificates of higher education, which are accepted by the authorities who know the certificates are falsified. There are not too many military people seen in Lvov.

3. Source: As above. Same date.

Now that Khrushchev is no longer in power, things probably will get a little worse, particularly from the political standpoint. It is feared the new leadership will tighten things up again.

4. Source: Western citizen who recently spend two years studying in the Soviet Union. Source belongs to the "Progressive" party in the West.

Date of information: 1965 and early 1966.

Although there were many changes for the better in the Ukraine since the 1930's, the regime continued to rely upon terror. There are no more knocks on the door at night, but arrests continue, people continue to be interrogated, persecuted and put under pressure. The saddest aspect about the Ukraine today is Russification, implemented ruthlessly from above, via local Russian authorities and their collaborators. There has been a large influx of the Russian element in the Ukraine following WWII, particularly to the larger cities. The Party

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and administrative apparatus are heavily staffed by Russians. Ukrainians usually are put in representational positions while the executive power is retained by Russians. The ministers, e.g., the Ministers of Culture and Foreign Affairs, are Ukrainians but their deputies and staffs are mostly Russians. In the Ukrainian Party apparatus, the prevalence of the Russian element is even higher. In addition, many of those purporting to be Ukrainian are "either Jews or degenerates." Two examples given were fnu Mykhaylenko, the sports editor for Vechirniy Kiev, who is a Jew and nephew of Kaganovich, and Gontar, Khrushchev's son-in-law, who is completely Russified and interested only in women and vodka. Gontar is Director of the Kiev Opera and Ballet. His chief director, Selayev, and the artistic director, Timokhin, are Russians. There is a permanent tendency to remove all the best from the Ukraine and transfer it to Russia. There is, for instance, great pressure being put on Hnatiuk, a talented Ukrainian opera soloist, to get him to move to Moscow.

Russians in the Ukraine consider themselves the bearers of a higher culture. They refuse to learn Ukrainian. They tried to impose Russian at the University of Lvov by placing several foreign students into each class. Since the first 6 months of the foreign students in the Soviet Union were spent learning Russian, the lecturers at Lvov University were requested to read

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their lectures in Russian "for the sake and convenience of the guests". Most lecturers refused to comply, pointing out that it was the "guests" obligation to learn Ukrainian if they wanted to study at a Ukrainian University. A similar problem occurred at the Kiev Medical Institute. The Ukrainians lost the battle there because an order came down from the Ministry of Middle and Higher Education in Moscow directing that Russian be used in the reading of lectures.

In Poltava there are only Russians employed at the local museum and only one single Ukrainian guide, in the event any Ukrainian-speaking tourists from the West should request a Ukrainian-speaking guide. Librarians and chairmen of cultural clubs at the kolhozes usually are Russians. There is a deliberate policy to deprive Ukrainians of their cultural heritage and national identity. Monuments of Ukrainian culture are being destroyed. The church in Chernigov where Bohdan Khmelnytsky once prayed has been destroyed. A poultry farm has been established on the battle field of Berestechko. A kiosk stands on the spot where Shevchenko's body lay when it was brought back from Petrograd.

Ukrainians show their opposition in peculiar ways at times. When Aleksander Korneychuk and Wanda Vasilevska (Soviet Ukrainian writers who push the Party line) attended a World Peace Conference, uniformed men arrived in a truck at the home

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of Korneychuk and produced documents directing that his belongings be moved to new premises. To this day no one has learned the true identity of the "movers" or what happened to Korneychuk's personal effects. Stealing is a widespread method of resistance. Individuals in positions of authority are sometimes murdered. When the source was spending some time in a sanatorium at the Kangazas resort (March 1965) ~~was~~ the fiance' of the sanatorium directress was found stabbed in the back. Source mentioned the following as being among the Ukrainians who collaborate with the regime: A.D. Skaba, who is nicknamed Skabanovich after Kaganovich (Note: Skaba is Assistant Deputy Secretary of the CPU); Lyubomyr Dmyterko; Ivan Bilodid (head of the Institute of Ukrainian Language, Ukrainian Academy of Sciences); and Mykola Shamota (Literary critic employed with the Institute of Literature, Ukrainian Academy of Sciences). There are courageous Ukrainians who stand up against the "occupant". People sometimes speak their mind in the press. There was a public demonstration in Kiev on 22 May 1964, and again on 22 May 1965, on the anniversary of the transferring of Taras Shevchenko's body from Petrograd. Ivan Svitlychny, noted Ukrainian critic, was dismissed from his job after organizing an evening devoted to the poet Vasyl' Symonenko. Oles' Tanjuk, a young talented theater director (presently director of the Theater of Ukrainian Drama in Kharkov), was expelled from Kiev

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after he read passages in public from the works of M. Kulish concerning Russification in the Ukraine. At the funeral of Volodimir Sosyura (Soviet Ukrainian poet), Andrei Malyshko, a noted Ukrainian writer, put aside his carefully consored speech and defiantly looking into the eyes of Skaba (A. D. Skaba) delivered a long accusation against individuals like Skaba. At the Conference on the Culture of the Ukrainian Language which took place in Kiev in March 1963, an engineer working at the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences, Vasyl' Lobko, delivered a speech in defence of Ukrainian culture and the Ukrainian language, which was later published in a Ukrainian-language newspaper in Warsaw to which he had sent it. Lobko was soon dismissed from his job and remained unemployed for about a year.

Humor is another weapon used against the regime. An old gentleman in Kiev went around in public pretending to be mentally disturbed. He would tell people he was Bohdan Khmelnytsky. When he was told he was crazy, he replied that indeed he was, particularly at the time when he signed the Treaty of Pereyaslav (the treaty concerning the "union" of the Ukraine with Russia). In a poem being circulated in the Ukraine, Ivan Bilodid is described as having two tongues (Ukrainian and Russian), one for speaking and the other for licking. (Note: This is in criticism for his theory regarding two native languages in the Ukraine.)

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Mykola Shamota, "a particularly nasty type whom even the Russians could not stand," is also ridiculed. There was a poem written about human worries and troubles which ends with the words "a na dushe shamota".

Soviet Ukrainians anxiously follow Ukrainian emigre activities abroad, which they feel have an acute affect on the Soviet regime. It was felt that the publication of the Ukrainian Encyclopedia in the emigration "provoked" the publication of the Soviet Ukrainian encyclopedia. Emigre publications concerning Ukrainian history and literature are particularly sought after. A Ukrainian writer in Kiev asked the source to obtain for him the emigre publication Rozstril'ane Vidrodzhenya, authored by Yuri Lavrynenko, and the works of M. Kulish published in the emigration. (Note: These are books containing commentary on and the works of purged Soviet Ukrainian writers.)

5. Source: Western traveller (a clergyman) to the Soviet Union in April 1966

Date: April 1966

Source's relatives told him that there were student demonstrations at the Lvov Politechnical Institute protesting the Russification of the Lvov Politechnical and other institutions in the Ukraine. Militia and plain clothesmen arrested leaders of the demonstration but failed to disperse the crowd which had

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gathered. As the leaders of the demonstration were being taken away from the grounds, many students gathered around them and gave them a big ovation, while some of the girls scattered flowers on the cars in which they were driven away.

In March 1966, there was a similar demonstration of students in Kiev. Students from Kiev University went to the Shevchenko monument in Kaniv on the anniversary of the birth of Taras Shevchenko. Anti-Russian speeches were made and 'appropriate' Shevchenko poems were recited. A member of the militia approached the gathering and asked in Russian what was going on - - "Chto zdes' delaetsya?" A student climbed on the roof of a nearby van and replied, "There will be no chtokanya (from chto) or kakanya (from kak) here. If you want to talk Russian, go to Moscow!" The officer became confused, muttered something to the effect that he didn't understand what was going on and withdrew while the meeting continued.

Source learned from his relatives in Lvov that there had been arrests in several of the larger cities in the Ukraine last fall among young intellectuals. Ivan Svitlychny was the only name mentioned. Individual arrests continue to take place but they are being kept secret. When the source questioned his relatives about the reason for the arrests he was told not to ask ridiculous questions, "You know very well why Russians arrest

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our people." "A few years ago" there was a student demonstration near the Ivan Franko University in Lvov. Ukrainian students gathered to protest against lectures delivered by Russians and in the Russian language. Before the gathering had a chance to develop into a large manifestation, several students were arrested by the militia and the others dispersed. Those arrested were "liquidated". In recent years "quiet interrogations" by the KGB have been on the increase; i.e., individuals are summoned to KGB premises where they are questioned about "everything and nothing", and then released. At first the people were quite concerned but they have grown used to the practice and pay little attention to it.

Soviets think the present duumvirate will not last for very long and sooner or later Brezhnev will eat up Kosygin. Why not the other way around? Because Kosygin is considered a better man than Brezhnev and so, by the logic of Soviet reality, Brezhnev will be the winner.

Soviet Ukrainians are pleased with the Soviet-Chinese conflict and expect Ukrainians to benefit; the Russians will have to make more concessions to Ukrainians in order to keep "a safe backyard".

Ukrainian nationalism, according to Soviet Ukrainians with whom source spoke, is on the increase. The main factor is

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youth which was becoming more "patriotic" than expected. Recent arrests have not broken the people's spirit. On the contrary, the arrests excited the young people and gave them a new feeling of importance.

6. Source: A Soviet Ukrainian housewife visiting her son in Western Europe

Date: 20 June 1966

The younger generation looks at things differently than the older generation. The latter would prefer to have the way of life stabilized, undisturbed by new upheavals from which they are inclined to expect only new troubles. Following WWII, and even into the late 50's, many people in the Ukraine hoped for a war in which they saw the salvation of the Ukraine. They have given up their hopes and merely continue to complain against the West and particularly the United States for having done nothing to help them. The young people, however, particularly the students in the cities, would like to see some changes and they are not afraid to criticize the authorities. They anticipate new and better things from turmoils and upheavals. After Khrushchev's removal, life improved substantially, but not insofar as political aspects were concerned. Brezhnev and Kosygin did not change Khrushchev's policy toward the Ukraine. The arrests of 1965 (autumn) were considered merely a delayed action which had been started by Khrushchev and implemented by the new leadership.

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ECONOMIC

1. Source: Western tourist (student of Journalism)

Date: 17 June 1966

Source was told by Soviets with whom he talked that the living standard in the entire Soviet Union was remarkably improved since Khrushchev's removal. Practically within a week following the takeover by Brezhnev and Kosygin, even meat, butter and flour appeared on the markets. People were quite well dressed and appeared well fed.

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MISCELLANEOUS

1. Source: Soviet Ukranian citizen, a recent emigre to the West (Spring of 1966)

Date: April 1966

There is an off-limits area near Yaremche. No one is allowed to go there. Source had no other details.

2. Source: Western tourist (student of journalism)

Date: 17 June 1966

People listen to BBC, Radio Liberty, Radio Vatican, Free Europe and VOA. Most popular are the BBC, Free Europe and Radio Liberty. The VOA broadcasts are considered "useless". Some Ukrainians listened regularly to the Vatican Radio Ukrainian-language broadcasts to hear the divine liturgy. On the whole, people in the Ukraine, particularly in the Western Ukraine, seemed well informed on world events. They wondered why the United States was playing around in Vietnam for so long. They were of the opinion the U. S. could have beaten the Communists a long time ago.

3. Source: Same as No. 2. Same date.

A member of the editorial staff of an athiest publication in Moscow admitted there was some religious revival in the Soviet Union, even among the youth, but he said this was due to remnants of past mentality, wartime experiences and inadequate athiestic propaganda. Many changes are taking place, however, and religion will not be able to stand up against science.

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JAMEY

PAUL

ROD

BILL

TANYA

ANN

LAST

MARIAN

JOYCE

DARRYL

STEVE

MYRA